

Unit 2: Human Geography

Section B: Globalisation

Key Ideas	Specification Content	😊	😐	😞
Globalisation is a significant feature of the world in the 21 st Century.	Understanding of the concept of globalisation. Recognition of global interdependence.			
Globalisation has meant the development of manufacturing and services across the world.	The influence of developments in ICT allowing the development of localised industrial regions with global connections. Reasons for the development of call centres abroad. The advantages and disadvantages of TNCs. A case study of one TNC.			
The relative importance of manufacturing to different countries is changing.	The rising industrial growth in some parts of the world and de-industrialisation in other parts. The effects of government legislation, long working hours, health and safety regulations, prohibition of strikes and tax incentives and tax free zones. Development of China as the new economic giant.			
The increasing global demand for energy through sustainable and non – sustainable developments.	The impact of world population growth, increased wealth and technological advances on the global demand for energy. The social, economic and environmental impact of increased energy use.			
Sustainable development must ensure that the environment is protected and that there are sufficient resources for future generations.	Ways of achieving sustainable development through the use of renewable energy. A case study of one type of renewable energy. The importance of international directives on pollution control and carbon reducing initiatives. Ways of reducing the costs of globalisation from local (recycling/landfill) to global (carbon credits).			

Geography Revision – AQA Specification A

<p>The global search to satisfy the increasing demand for food can have positive and negative repercussions.</p>	<p>Environmental – larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘food miles’ travelled. Costs and benefits of importing food versus local energy intensive food production. Use of marginal land for production leading to environmental degradation.</p> <p>Political – potential for hostilities between countries over the control of water for irrigation.</p> <p>Social – impact of development of a cash crop farming on a subsistence economy.</p> <p>Economic – increase in rural debt due to the increasing need for fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. Creation of a cash income for farmers.</p> <p>Campaign to encourage the increased use of locally produced food.</p>			
--	--	--	--	--